THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 4 FEBRUARY, 1834. [NO. 2309.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned Special General meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO., will be held at the Office of the Executive Trustee, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing a Trustee in succession to Major Hickes.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.

Bombay, 3d February, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Office of the BOMBAY DURPUN, has been removed to the Borah Bazaar Street, No. 34, within the Fort Walls, where all communications to the EDITOR are to be addressed.

Durpun Office, 1st February, 1834.

THIS day is published and ready for Sale—The XIIIth. Number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 4th Feb. 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work is printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former is six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1834.

SHERRY of various qualities in cases of 3 dozen, at from Rs. 33 to Rs. 75 per case. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.
Dady's Buildings, 4th Feb., 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOWROO CALLAY, late of Bombay, Hindoo, inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to SOIROO GUNGATHER CALLAY, of Bombay, Hindoo, inhabitant, the sole Executor in the Will named; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 3d day of February, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS.
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

ज्याहीर खबर

कैलासवासी गवरू काले मुंबईकर हिंदु याचे मृत्युं पत्राचा अखत्यार घ्यावया करितां मुंबई जुडीकेटरचें सुप्रोम कोरनात हेव मृत्यु पत्रांत नेमलेला वकाल बनाम सेयरू गंगाधर कलों मुंबईकर होंदु याणे अर्ज केला आहे कीं आक्षास द्यावे, या बाबद जे कोन्हीं संमध ठेवत असतील त्यांस जान व्हावें. तारीख ३ री माहे फेब्रीवारी सन १८३४.

ज. पी. लारकीनस,
आरज करनाराचा वकील.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 4th February, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO FALMOUTH,

THE Ship SEVERN, of 500 tons, ADAM DIXON, Commander, will be dispatched about the first of March.

This ship has a Poop and excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain DIXON, or to RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE remarkably fast sailing Barque MARY CATHERINE, B. R. JONES, Burthen 391 tons, has good accommodations be

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Mason, 21st Regt. N. I. from the Neilgherries.
Surg. Alex. Duncan, Vetn. Battn. from Dapoolee.
Ensign Pilfold, Queen's Royals, from Poonah.
Ensign Duncan Milne, 24th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Ensign W. H. Godfrey, 7th Regt. from Bhewndy.

DEPARTURE.

Col. Baumgardt, Queen's Royals, to Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH,

At Hurnee, on the 28th Dec. 1833, David Shaw, M. D.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 2d.—Schooner Miraum Mudath, Ahmed, Syrang, from Cochin, 9th January 1834.

DEPARTURES.

"1st.—The Hon'ble Company's Armed Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson, Esq. Commander, to the Red Sea.

Passengers.—Frederick Green, Esq. Major Thomas L. Groundwater, Alex. S. Finlay, Esq. Colonel E. Hardy, Capt. H. Pottinger, H. H. Lindsay, Esq. C. S. R. K. Pringle, Esq. C. S. Capt. Pearson, H. M. 61st Regt. Dr. J. Burnes, Capt. J. Spencer, 25th Regt. N. I. Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th Regt. N. I. Lieut. G. McDonald, R. N. and 3 Native Servants.

"Do.—Ship Fergus, G. Mason, master, to Greenock.

"Do.—Portuguese Brig Maria, Lawrence Maria Fernandes, master, to Goa.

"2d.—Ship Kusrovie, H. M. Potter, master, to Singapoor and Penang.

Passengers.—100 Natives.

Feb. 2d Ship Victory, Christopher Biden, Master, to London.

Passengers—Lady Halkett; Mrs. Col. Strover and three children; Mrs. Tufnell, and one child; Mrs. Græme, and one child; Mrs. Williams and one child; Mrs. Shaw, and two children; Mrs. Pennyfather and one child; Mrs. Baumgardt, and three children; Mrs. Fox; Miss A. Compton; Madamoiselle Millett; Sir C. Halkett, K. C. B., Mr. Tufnell; Ensign H. Halket, Queen's Royals; Col. Baumgardt, do. do. Col. S. R Strover, Artillery; Dr. Fox; Major W. K. Lester, Artillery; Lieut. Schnell, H. M. 6th Regt. Capt. Hibbert, H. M. 4th Regt. Master E. Elder; Sergt. Major M. Nelson, and seven European Servants.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Melville,
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS,—Egyptian, Lady Nugent, Clarence, Severn, Quayle and Annandale,
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Atteoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Mary Catherine, Fort William, Isabella, and Maria Mudath.
FRENCH.—La Nymphe and La Zulema.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline, Arab Ship Nazereth.

VESSELS LOADING.

Hydroos, for Bengal, and Severn for Falmouth.

TH COURIEER.

TUESDAY, 4th. FEBRUARY, 1834.

As some misapprehension prevails on the subject, we take this opportunity of stating that Captain Wilson has received orders to remain at Suez with the *Hugh Lindsay* until the 1st. of April, and longer if necessary, to enable him to bring back packets by the Malta steamer which leaves Falmouth in March. His return therefore can hardly be expected before the 25th of April.

The unfortunate fate of the last old agency house in Calcutta has led to a discussion in some of the papers of that Presidency on the causes which have proved so destructive to it and its predecessors on the road to ruin. Why this investigation has been reserved until now, when it can by no possibility be of service, we shall not stop to inquire, but shall proceed at once to the profound remarks it has drawn forth from our brethren of the Press. The *Englishman*, for instance, has found out that the downfal of the Houses in question was occasioned by the "union of the vocation of a merchant, whose business is to put money to hazard, with that of a banker, whose sole business is to preserve money from hazard" The "practical paradox" as the editor calls it, which is thus displayed he contends could have produced no other result. There is however one objection to this exquisite specimen of reasoning—the propositions on which it is founded are false; the sole business of a banker being no more to preserve money from hazard than the business of a merchant is the contrary. That caution however is necessary in the operations of the former we do not pretend to deny;—but is it not so in those of the latter? To both in short it is indispensable, and must always prove so. The *Englishman* however has mistaken the means for the end in each occupation, and has thus attempted to establish an inconsistency in combining the two; whereas there is nothing more incompatible with each other in their transactions than in those of any two distinct and separate branches of business. The operation of banking, if we are not mistaken, has been defined to be "an economical application of circulating capital" while the business of the merchant is nothing more, abstractly speaking, than the purchase and sale of commodities. Why these cannot be carried on by the same individual or firm we have yet to learn.

Some of the causes assigned by the *Courier*, however, are still more extraordinary than the "practical paradox" of the *Englishman*.—The editor of that paper states that the agency Houses "undoubted-[illegible] their ruin"—to what do our readers suppose? [illegible] and [illegible] chief that this war occasioned, it afterwards appears, according to the *Courier*, arose from the superabundance of money in Calcutta just before it broke out, and the inference therefore is that this superabundance was the primary cause of all the evil. The editor however in speaking in a subsequent paragraph of the defects under which the Calcutta houses laboured, observes that "The first which strikes us is the absence of capital." Hence it appears according to him that excess of money was the cause of their ruin, and the want of it the reason they were not more flourishing! What the editor would have us to understand in the midst of all this contradiction we cannot imagine, unless it be that the blame of what has taken place is by no means due to the individuals upon whom it now rests.

The real causes however of the failures it strikes us have been pointed out very forcibly in the same paper, though the editor appears to consider them only of secondary importance. He states for instance that the partners who came into the insolvent houses upon the retirement of the individuals who founded them, were totally unacquainted, unless perhaps theoretically, with the business they were suddenly called upon to transact. Scarcely any of them had been educated as mercantile men. They were principally drafted, as it were, from the military, medical, and civil services of the Company; and supposing that the system which led to the fortunes of their predecessors must be equally favorable to them, continued in it to the last without apparently being aware of its defects, or even attempting to ascertain them. This fully accounts for some of the extraordinary facts which have lately transpired regarding them; especially as to the mode of keeping their accounts. Some of these are nearly incredible. For, though it is well known that the Arab refuses to ascertain the amount of his losses and gains, from a superstitious feeling, nobody, we believe, ever dreamed that the same species of uncertainty thus produced could have existed for years in mercantile establishments such as those at Calcutta. And yet such is now well known to have been the case in some of the very largest amongst them.

To this total ignorance of the principles of business may also be ascribed the extraordinary speculations in steam boats, coal mines, sugar plantations, and indigo factories, and the still more extraordinary advances to individuals in the Company's service, and adventurers at the Mauritius, Java, and Singapore for speculations of the wildest description which have marked the career of these Houses. With such obvious and powerful reasons for the misfortunes that have overtaken them it surely is unnecessary to attribute so much as our cotemporary has done to the Burmese War, or even the want, or redundancy, whichever it may be, of capital in Calcutta.

AGRA.

Extract of a letter from Lahore.

Shah Suja was by the last accounts still at Shikarpore organizing his forces, which are now sufficiently formidable to enable him to attack the Sindians with every chance of success, but his policy is to temporize and not to break with them. His object is money, and in the opinion of those who are best acquainted with the state of his affairs, he requires nothing but "the Sinews of war" to place him in quiet possession of his throne.

What a pity that he cannot command the public spirit and enterprize of Europe, where Speculators would not be wanting to administer to his pecuniary wants. The present Burkhezee rulers of the country attempted to form a combination against the state but it has failed, from a want of unanimity in their counsels. They are divided among themselves. Each views his rival with a jealousy which will effectually prevent them from engaging in any combined efforts against Shah Shujah; even Dost Mohummud Khan himself, who is supposed to be the most powerful chief, is in dread of a conspiracy to depose him, and does not leave his seat of Government; added to which the want of money in his treasury, to meet the present exigency, has obliged him to have recourse to the tyrant's law of extortion. Europeans who have lately travelled through Afganistan, have imbibed an idea that the people are enamoured of their present rulers. Nothing can be more fallacious. They are anxious for a change.

Our travellers have been invariably the *guests* and *inmates* of the people in power, and did not remain a sufficiently long time in the country, to acquire a correct knowledge of the sentiments and condition of the people from their own observation. A long residence in this part of the country during which our correspondent has been in constant habits of intercourse with them, may give him some right to judge.—*Moussul Ukhbar*, 18 *Jan.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[*From the Madras Herald.*]
SEPTEMBER 20.

The Parliamentary Committee on army and navy appointments have come to a decision, that the expenditure of the army cannot be materially diminished. In the evidence before the Committee we observe that Sir Willoughby Gordon [illegible] great praise on the composition of the Fre[illegible] He says that thirty-one years' servi[illegible] does not wear a man so much ou[illegible] with us. We suppose this is [illegible] do not send their soldiers [illegible] French soldiers, he th[illegible] ter off than ours [illegible] a day, carryi[illegible]

He seems, to have been struck with the march of the French soldiers to Antwerp. "Many people," he says, "told me that the French army are all boys, but I think that the French army is one of the most effective armies I ever saw. This year they call out 80,000 men—that is, of young men between 18 and 20—and that 80,000 is to replace men that have gone out of the army. Then take the year preceding, and you find the very same thing; so that out of every company the men must be of that age; but they are nevertheless boys—if so called—they are able to carry the same weight that a soldier carries, of about fifty-six pounds; and in the flank companies more, as they wear a sword; and they will march twenty miles a day, and more, for some days consecutively. I examined their packs, and their things in them, with just as much minuteness as I have examined our own, and found them well filled.—Do you mean that they could march that distance on service?—They did it from Antwerp, and in bad weather.—Had they not a great many carriages?—not that I heard of, beyond the proper number. I saw a regiment reviewed, which had been at Algiers and Antwerp. The same regulations prevailed as with others. They were young, certainly; but when you talk of a veteran soldier, my notion of a veteran soldier is not at all an old man, but the man who has served some campaigns; he may possibly be an old soldier, but not a man above five or six and thirty years of age can perform a soldier's duty actively, in my opinion, and carry that weight in the field which he is obliged to carry; he cannot walk with the weight of nearly sixty pounds upon his back for a long time consecutively. I am speaking in the presence of some officers, seniors to me, and that is my settled opinion; and therefore I think a man that has served 21 years has given the country the best of his service. Nevertheless, after 21 years' service, the British soldier may be in very good health, though incapable of carrying a heavy weight?—Unquestionably I say, take the strongest coalheaver in the street, and put that weight upon him, with a soldier's harness, and set him to walking, he would probably break down with it at the end of the first twenty miles; it is a thing that the soldier should be made to practise, and without practise he cannot perform that heavy work—the French soldiers do not practise it constantly."—A curious answer was given to Sir Willoughby Gordon's inquiries into the comparative comforts of soldiers and labourers in France. "I endeavoured (he says) to inform myself not only of the actual pay that each individual received, but to compare the pay of the military man with the pay of his civil contemporary, his equal in civil life; and to compare also the pay of the officer with the pay of his equal in civil life. The information I received struck me as being rather remarkable, and I will give it to the committee in the words in which it was given to me. I mean to put the pay of a soldier in comparison with the pay of a labourer—not the pay of an operative or mechanic. These are the words—'Parl' effet du partage des biens, il n'est presque pas de paysan qui ne soit proprietaire d'un petit champ, et ne vive par conséquent dans une espece d' aisance.' That did strike me as a remarkable circumstance. The pay of the French soldier, as compared with that of the English soldier, I should say is much better for the man."

As the salvation of Europe is in a great measure bound up at present with the French army, it is consolatory to learn from an old experienced officer that that army is not only the most numerous, but, perhaps, the most efficient on the Continent. If the Sovereigns of the North should so far forget themselves as to abandon their present sulky discontent for open hostility, we have the satisfaction of knowing, almost to a certainty, that they will be humbled in the dust. Russia is a third-rate military power in what regards aggression. We have seen the difficulty which she had to overcome a handful of Poles, even in the vicinity of her principal resources. The weakness displayed in the campaigns which ended in crossing the Balkan is known to every one. If a hundred thousand of stupid Muscovites should be marched beyond their frontiers, the French army of free men, imbued with all the spirit and high feeling of honour which is so char[illegible]eristic of Frenchmen, would soon give a good account of them. The Prussian power is more formidable. We are quite aware that the Prussian army is on an excellent footing, and even the French themselves give the preference to the Prussian military system. Still there is not, we believe, in the Prussian army, that cleverness and high mettle which so peculiarly characterise the French. Besides, Prussia is any thing but a compact country; and an army advancing into [illegible] many could soon separate the Northern [illegible] Rhenish provinces. We are suppos[illegible] people of the other German Sta[illegible] neuter, and that the Poles [illegible] selves of the first oppo[illegible] acquisition of their [illegible] tainly the most [illegible] out of consid[illegible] army into [illegible] Fren[illegible]

tions of the Northern Despots. We are lovers of peace, and we trust that the tranquillity of Europe will not be disturbed.—*Chronicle.*

SEPTEMBER 28.

SLAVE EMANCIPATION.

(From the Kingston Chronicle.)

"We have never, during our whole editorial career, been enabled to sit down to our daily task with more heartfelt satisfaction than at present. The able statesmen of the British Parliament have achieved for their loyal colonists a glorious triumph ; they have warded off the spoliatory schemes of the mighty mass of popular enthusiasts, and they have fully established the principle of *fair* compensation, and the legal rights of the colonists to carry the details and operation of the Government plan into effect in the manner best calculated to secure their own welfare and tranquillity. All that the colonists contended for has received the sanction of the British Parliament, and they have only now to determine how, and in what manner, they will co-operate in a measure likely to restore the peace and prosperity of this long-agitated community. We trust the whimperings and whinings of the hypocrites, and the brawlings and thunderings of the demagogues, are now for ever silenced, and that law, good order, and industry, will speedily resume their away. It has turned out exactly as we prognosticated—that while a set of factious democrats in this island were doing all that in them lay to disorganise and inflame the population, the Ministers, who were so continually the subjects of their vulgar, unmerited, and brutal abuse, were toiling day and night in the British legislature to settle the long-disputed question of emancipation in that fair and equitable manner which might benefit all parties without injuring either. The British legislators have sent an example to the colonists, which if they refuse to follow, they will only have their own wilful folly and turbulence to blame for any future evil that may result ; but we confidently rely on the liberal good sense of the majority to defeat any partial clamour of the perverse intemperates."

(From the Royal Gazette.)

In the present crisis it is very natural for the thinking portion of the community, they who have much at stake, and consequently much to lose, to contrast the present position of colonial affairs with the past, and to indulge in rather fearful apprehensions of the future. That a serious change in the system of the colonies is about to take place, the Parliamentary resolutions and the determination of the Imperial Government fully declare. One grand admission however, had been made, the recognition of the right of property in slaves accompanied by a (to-be-received) compensatory grant of twenty millions. But with this amount, were it already placed in our hands, and the positive assurance of a loan of ten millions more, the inquiry arises, will the said to be "apprentices" readily engage in agricultural and other labour, and will the staple productions of the island be cultivated in the same proportion as at present? Or will coffee and sugar plantations be abandoned for the want of diligent labourers. To satisfactorily answer these queries, recourse must be had to the experience of those who may have been, for years, in the management of estates and other properties. These individuals unhesitatingly assert that coercion is absolutely necessary to procure from the slaves any thing like a reasonable quantum of work, although they readily allow that there are a great many who voluntarily perform their portion of labour from a principle of industry. Giving, therefore, the industrious slaves full benefit of this admission, there remains a great majority with whom it is necessary to exercise compulsion. With a disinclination to labour whilst slaves, provided as they are with every comfort suited to their station in life, it can scarcely be supposed that freedom, like a talisman, will change instantaneously their disposition, but, on the contrary, confirm their love of ease and indolence. Taking it as granted, therefore, that freedom does not possess the power of transforming their predisposition to bask in the sunshine of independent indolence, it follows that, as freedom with them is synonymous with a release from toil, some coerceive means must be employed for ensuring labour, and preventing the assumption of, or recurrence to predatory habits. Aware of this, Parliament has properly fixed, upon establishing an effective police, and, by admitting the necessity of coercion, the very means, in fact, hitherto adopted in the Colonies ; thus proving, to a demonstration, what we have contended for. If the means of coercion be fully developed ; if the police to be introduced perform their duty, then we may infer that the cultivation of Jamaica plantations will be continued. But if there be any laxity—if the negroes are to be allowed unrestricted liberty—then we may bid farewell to present staple productions of the islands and general distress be the consequence."

The papers from the Windward Islands are un- ag. In consequence of the negroes of An- Demerara having been erroneously the belief that certain benefits King were withheld by those nd protection they were Colonies had issued orts false and com- y of Antigua their new

respectful feeling so becoming to the members of a constitutional assembly.—*(Courier.)*

The *Swabian Mercury* gives the following under date of Berlin, September 17th :—"Great movements have been observed in the Russian army in Poland, showing that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is determined to be prepared for any event. Complaints are made of the deficiency of the harvest in the Governments of Orenbourgh and Casan. Moreover, Orenbourgh is ravaged by bands of brigands, the chiefs of which the authorities with all their vigilance have been unable to arrest."

From the following intelligence from Algiers, given by the *Aviso* of Toulon, it would appear that the events attendant upon the retreat of the commission, with their armed escort, from Blide, were more disastrous than they were represented in the first accounts ;—"Gen. Bonnet, although in Africa, he has no other quality than that of President of the Commission of Inquiry, insisted upon taking the command. On arriving at the bridges of Buffarick, the works of which have been entrusted to Arabs, the column, worn out with the fatigue of a march of 30 leagues, without sufficient food, for which no provision had been made, was attacked by the united tribes of the Hadjoutes by whom they were harassed all the way back to Algiers. The Arabs, who had obtained the confidence of Gen. Voirol, joined the enemy, and gave up to them their tools, and the arms which had been entrusted to them to defend the works at the bridges. Several soldiers had their heads cut off within view of the retreating column, protected by the light infantry, who were restrained with great difficulty. The whole indeed, was anxious to face about and avenge these insults, but were constantly opposed by the commander, who no doubt judged prudently. This affair has had a bad effect upon the army, and encouraged the arrogance of the Arabs. It is said that on their return to Algiers, Gen. Voirol loudly declared his dissatisfaction, and that he would not be in anywise responsible for the results of this expedition, and it was even added, that he expressed his determination to resign."

The following are extracts from the London journals of Thursday (26th) :—

"The real state of the question respecting the propositions at Lisbon is thus :—Instead of the offer of capitulation having originated with Miguel, the attempt at accommodation proceeded from Lord W. Russell ; and it was only in reply that Marshal Bourmont proposed the capitulation of Lisbon. We believe the offer of Miguel was, that he would afford every facility for the retirement of Don Pedro and his followers, and that he would guarantee the Casa Real to Donna Maria.—*Courier.*

The following, dated Frontiers of Bohemia, Sept. 20, is extracted from the *Augsburgh Gazette*, of the 24th.—"The Emperor Nicholas left Munchen-Gratz on the 17th, to return to St. Petersburgh by the shortest road, namely, by Breslaw and Warsaw. Thus the visit of the Emperor lasted seven days. All accounts concur in stating that the two Monarchs, notwithstanding the difference in their ages, soon became attached to each other, and gave proofs of the most unequivocal mutual confidence. Several regiments of cavalry and infantry, amounting to about 19,000 men, were collected near Gitschin, and gratified the Emperor Nicholas by their military manœuvres. The two Monarchs, also diverted themselves by several hunting parties, and by short excursions in the environs. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, who came to meet the Emperor of Russia, will, previous to their return to Saxony, pay a visit to Prince William, brother of the King of Prussia, at Fischbach. Count Nesselrode will return to Russia by Dresden where he intends to remain a few days. On the nature and consequences of the resolutions adopted at Munchen-Gratz, so many contradictory and absurd reports are current, that it appears evident that nothing has yet been communicated to the public on the subject. Many assert that the journey of the Emperor Nicholas was not so much owing to the invitation of the other Monarchs as to a wish of his own, and thence draw many inferences." The same paper says :—"According to the last accounts from Candia, the Greeks resident in that Island are greatly dissatisfied because they fear that the the Egyptian monopoly system will be introduced there, in which case the chief productions of the Island, such as almonds, oil, &c., would be brought up at a fixed price, and sold by the Government. Their dissatisfaction has lately been increased by an Ordonnance of the Government, forbidding all Greek residents in Candia to sell their property. The Greeks consider this as a measure intended to force them to remain in the Island."

TIMES,—SEPT. 10.

The continental journals seem to busy themselves exceedingly with the late meetings at Toplitz between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by their respective Ministers ; and with the still more important meetings which are announced between the same Monarchs and their brother the Emperor Nicholas, who had left his capital for the interview towards the end of last month. It is stated in the late arrivals from Hamburgh, that his Imperial Majesty was expected on the 30th or 31st ult. to land at Schwedt, whither the Crown Prince and all the Royal Family of Prussia had gone to welcome him on his arrival. The German journals add, that the Czar purposes to be absent from his states for a month, in order to set our poor erring portion of Europe to rights ; and there can be no doubt that his journey is intended for something more than a mere pleasure excursion, though even that would be justifiable in escaping from a country like Russia. Af- His Majesty has visited his relatives at the Berlin, he proceeds to his intended in- the Emperor of Austria, accompanied law, the King of Prussia. The he meeting of this Royal and tated to be a small town so selected and ho- e of Europe had the m

noured because it is small and thus easily defended against the intrusion of strangers.

We pretend to no knowledge, and entertain no alarm on the subject of this Holy Alliance *tête-à-tête*, though some of our foreign contemporaries have laid down the subjects of its discussion in specific detail, and, in drawing its horoscope, have found *Mars* in the ascendant. At the same time it would be ridiculous to deny that the present situation of Europe, and the known disposition of the great arbitrary Courts of the continent, may let into the secrets of its deliberation every person who has eyes to see and ears to hear what is passing in the political world.

Ever since the revolution of 1830 in France, and the accession of a Reform Ministry in England, the Governments of the Holy Alliance have only been restrained from actively interfering with the progress of freedom by their fears of spreading still more widely the contagion, and not by their acquiescence in its harmless character. They have viewed with as much alarm as hatred, the diffusion of liberal opinions, and the extension or consolidation of liberal institutions. They have even looked to every civil tumult or petty insurrection with a kind of hope that it would be the commencement of that species of disturbance or anarchy which might warrant the application of their *steel* regimen, and justify their notions of the benefits of an orderly despotism. It would be needless to mention the proofs of this feeling it would be superfluous to describe the infinite pains taken by Russia, for example, to prevent any settlement of those questions which might leave a door open for future intervention, the encouragement which she has given at every Court to the party hostile to freedom, and her expressed disposition to support every species of arbitrary authority. How is the Emperor Nicholas known in Germany, in Spain, or in Italy, but as the enemy of constitutional liberty, the patron of aristocratic privileges, and the prop of tyrannical factions? Why, except for evil, is he known in the Peninsula or in Germany at all? What community is there to be, between a barbarian Autocrat and the head of a civilized Government in the south of Europe? If the relations of trade exist between his empire and them, let him appoint consuls to protect or forward the interests of his subjects in their ports, but he has no more object in accrediting an ambassador to Madrid, to Lisbon, or to Switzerland, except for the purpose of intrigue or embroilment, than he has to send political agents to Madras or Calcutta. Yet we find in the time of the Emperor Alexander, his brother, and continued during his own reign, spies employed in the different states of Europe, to give information to the Court of St. Petersburgh on the condition of public feeling and the progress of (what are called) revolutionary doctrines! The hatred of the Autocrat against liberal Governments must be aggravated by a recollection of their remonstrances in favour of the persecuted Poles, of the enthusiasm with which the accounts of their heroic actions were celebrated, and the ready asylum opened everywhere for their reception after their defeat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 10.

The post, which leaves Constantinople but twice in the month, departs this evening. It was contemplated lately, as it is affirmed, to have established a mail to the Austrian frontiers once per week, but, like many other proposed reforms, it is not likely to be carried into effect. The *statue quo* continues here. The Russian frigates which had come up from the Archipelago with Admiral Ricord, and which were stationed at Bujucdere, opposite the Russian Ambassador's palace, raised their anchors on Sunday last at 3 o'clock, fired a salute, and sailed into the Black Sea. At precisely the same hour the Malabar British frigate took her departure from near Tophana, and on passing the Seraglio-point, fired a salute, which was returned from a Turkish man-of-war. The Actæon has returned to her old station, and is now at anchor in the Bosphorus, opposite Lord Ponsonby's residence. The French and British officers who came hither having returned to their ships, the squadrons sailed from Tenedos, and have entered the Boy of Vourla, near Symrna, where, it is asserted, on good authority, that they are now at anchor.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the non-departure from the Turkish shores of the British and French squadrons, the Porte addressed official notes to the Ambassadors of those Courts to demand the reasons ; to which the reply given has been that those squadrons having received instructions from their Governments to come hither in consequence of the extraordinary state of Turkish affairs were bound to remain until final orders were sent to them to retire.

The Porte is now wholly subservient to Russian policy, while the people are by no means favourable to their new masters. Some British officers being mistaken for Russian, were near being insulted and maltreated, until their true character became known.

The departure of Achmet Pacha for St. Petersburgh has not yet taken place, nor have the full details of the late treaty as yet transpired.

A dispute has taken place between the Persian Minister at the Porte, and the authorities respecting a house purchased and beautified by the former. It appears that by the laws no foreigner is allowed to possess landed property : here some rigid Mussulmans demanded that the Persian should be compelled to sell his residence. The hatred between the Turks and Persians, although their creeds are very nearly the same, partakes of the extravagance of which there are abundant examples among more civilized people.

The Persian expressed his willingness to dispose of the house, provided he were paid the purchase-money and expenses, to which the rejoinder was, "the laws must be executed." The Minister then threatened to leave the country altogether, and to take all his merchants with him. This ridiculous dispute is not settled, but it is hoped that it will lead to no serious results.

Oma Pacha, the Gover-

now encamped in the neighbourhood. Several thousand soldiers, being a portion of the Turkish army that fought at Koniah and Kiutakia, have come from Asia for the purpose, as it is stated, of being employed by the Porte in the struggle with the Servians and Bosnians. As the instruction in the Russian discipline is now the favourite hobby of the Sultan, it is supposed that those troops, when sufficiently drilled, may be employed for another purpose. The disturbances have ceased at Adrianople, Sophia, and Philippopoli, but the provinces bordering on Austria, are far from being tranquil.

Report speaks of some disturbances in the Island of Cyprus, but neither exactness nor the details of the rumour are known. In the island of Samos, of which the inhabitants have long been desirous to join Greece, the Turkish Government as disavowed. Some time ago a Greek Prince was sent thither as Governor from the Porte, but the Samians refused to accept him. Preparations are now making in order to reduce to obedience those islanders, who protest loudly against the decision of the three Powers who defined the boundaries of Greece, in not having united them to the kingdom of their choice. Unluckily, the island would seem to have made them Asiatics rather than Europeans.

It is stated in the *Smyrna Gazette* that two French vessels of war have gone from the squadron to take back to France the remnant of the expedition of 1826, which consists of about 1,900 men at Navarino. The most unfounded rumours are daily current in this city ; it is perhaps on the ground of this removal that yesterday it was said the French contemplated sending a large army into Turkey to neutralize the influence of Russia.

The Egyptian conqueror does not neglect any means to secure his positions ; his engineers are now engaged in erecting fortifications to strengthen the important passes of Mount Taurus, in the district of Adana, the possession of which caused so much discussion prior to the late treaty. Ibrahim being at a loss for money urges the payment of his impositions by all classes. Among others the inhabitants of Bethlehem, who, in consequence of the veneration of the Christians for the birth-place of Christ, had been treated by the Turks with moderation, have been called on to pay to the new ruler a heavy tribute. The last news which arrived from thence speaks of some disturbances in consequence.

M. Mandeville, the Secretary of the British Legation, who acted during several months as Minister, has, as it is affirmed, received his letters of recall. The Marquis of Waterford, accompanied by a party of gentlemen, arrived here yesterday morning in his yacht from Nauplia.—*Times, Sept.* 9.

(From the Morning Herald.)

It is much to be regretted that public documents do not undergo some better revision and severer scrutiny than they appear to do before they obtain the final seal of official announcement. It is said of lawyers, that they are so accustomed to leave a flaw or opening for litigation in all they do, that even their own wills are not exempt from it. Certainly there never was a public document that so completely stultified its own apparent intentions, and disappointed public expectation, as the order lately issued from the Horse Guards on the subject of military flogging. After enumerating three heads of crime to which this barbarous practice is to be confined, and to which it would almost seem that its ingreased application is invited, we have these few sweeping words added, "or other disgraceful conduct." Words of exemption, of exception, or mitigation, would surely have been more consistent with the professed object of this order than a species of *omnium gatherum* of this kind, which literally embraces every thing which the spirit of the order, if it be sincere, was meant to exclude ; for what species of offence is there that is not "disgraceful?" and what crime, therefore, is there to which the hateful punishment of the lash may not still be applied? Yet this is the way in which the Commander-in-Chief, through his official organ, the Adjutant-General gives effect to the "King's command," to the avowed wishes of the nation, and to a vote of the House of Commons, which had well nigh made the total abolitional stain imperative.

We regret that Parliament is not now assembled, that the country might know what Mr. Ellice, the Secretary at War and the brother of the Prime Minister, says to this. The friends of Sir John Hobhouse, we remember, were very anxious to have it made known that the Honorable Baronet's principal reason for resigning that office was that he found himself, while holding it, to be little better than a clerk to the Horse Guards. What does Mr. Ellice say to this? Is his view of the matter the same? If it is, is it not a state of official vassalage to which no honorable or independent man ought to submit? The order in question seems to bring that matter to the test. Whose supervision did it undergo? Did Mr. Ellice see it was issued? If he did, how can he justify its terms, either with reference to his own opinions or those of the House of Commons? If he did not, he can hardly be said to be allowed, in this respect the privilege, or knowledge of a clerk, in a matter so intimately connected with his own peculiar department.—*Courier, September*, 16.

BABBAGE ON HEREDITARY PEERAGE.

"With such dangers in view, no temporizing policy will suffice to avert them : it is necessary to recur to ultimate principles ; and, by inquiring into the objects and best construction of an Upper Chamber, to endeavour to point out modes of gradually approximating our institutions to that form which reason indicates as the most useful.

"One of the main uses of an Upper Chamber in a popular government, is to give consistency and uniformity to the more fluctuating opinion of the immediate representatives of the people. It is to the political what the fly-wheel is to the mechanical engine. It ought to represent the average, but not the extreme opinions of the people. For this purpose it is necessary that none but persons duly qualified should have seats in the House of Lords : Peers should be elected for life : the Peerage should not be hereditary.

"An hereditary peerage is as much at variance with justice as it is with policy. The conquerors of

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dence of exercising that right might long remain questionable; but no principle of justice or of policy can claim from any people perpetual respect and title for the decendants of the minions of the plunderer who robbed their ancestors. It is equally inconsistent with those principles that the weakness or the folly of a sovereign at one period of society, should be allowed to entail on his people the tax of perpetual respect for the descendents of the objects of his unworthy preference. Power may for a time enforce such obsurdities, but reason will ultimately compel their abolition.

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"The absurdity of maintaining a body of *hereditary* legislators is still greater. Talent, respectibility, and wealth, are the supposed qualifications for that high station; but who can assure us that these qualities shall always be found united in the descendants of some military chief, of some fawning courtier, or of some political adventurer, who sells himself in order to place his descendants in a position to demand a higher price? Is it wise to hold perpetually before the eyes of a people the living record of despotic caprice, of political intrigue, or of regal profligacy? Let us now, on the other hand, consider what would result from having a House of Peers elected for life.

"The advantages to the country of having peerrages only for life would be—

"That no collision could occur between the two houses; for even though the number of the upper house were limited, yet a gradual and continual change in its character would arise from the supply of vacancies caused by deaths, and the lapse of a very few years would necessarily bring its opinions into unison with those of the mass of the nation: or if difference of opinion should arise under such a form of the institution, it would be referred, not to caprice or corruption, but to the desired and beneficial effects of the intended check on hasty legislation.

"Thus both the Sovereign and the Ministry would have at their disposal much more extensive and cheaper means of rewarding services, and those means would be applicable to a far larger class of persons, the fortune necessary to support a personal being much less than that which is required for an hereditary honour.

"Another advantage, of no ordinary amount, is, that the House of Peers would, in that case, almost necessarily contain talent of various kinds, which, under the hereditary system, is excluded. This would give to its decisions additional character and weight with the nation."—*Times, August* 7.

RAPACITY OF THE CLERGY IN IRELAND.

The swine are rushing headlong to destruction. The avidity of the Clergy has increased in direct proportion to the public impatience of ecclesiastical imposts. Their eagerness to grasp has grown upon the popular disposition to withhold. The fruits of the heirarchy, with its sordid scale of promotion graduated by pelf, are manifest. It is an avarice knowing no shame or scruple. Where else can we find such instances of heartless exaction are presented by the Church. In the Parliamentary documents a flagrant example appears in the case of the labourer, Jeremiah Dodsworth. The Legislature has given the Clergy a claim upon the wages of labour of 4d. in the pound "for tithes, offerings, oblations and obventions," which was enforced against this poor fellow and others, by the Rev. Francis Lundy, Rector of Lockington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Dodsworth's yearly earnings were rated at 13*l.* and 4s. 4d. was the demand; in default of payment a distress was issued, but Dodsworth having no goods, the next remedy under this Christian process was to seize his person, and to confine him for three months in the House of Correction. Thus have the claims of one of our reverend instructors been *satisfied:* if he has not the 4s. 4d. he has a fellowcreature in goal, which appears to be the next best thing in the order of clerical desires. And this man will turn up his eys while he prays "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us!"

When, when will some measures be taken by the volunteer labourers in pious works to convert the Clergy of the Established Church to Christianity? At present their practice is in direct opposition to the precepts of Christ, and they set forth in their lives their disbelief of what they preach.

Compare the case of Dodsworth with the distress of the Irish Clergy, of which we have heard such piteous moan, and for the relief of which we have heard the loud chink of a bountiful subscription. as well as the vote of a milion out of the public purse. "Poor Doctor Butler," said Mr. Stanley, with a voice of the deepest emotion—with a tongue trembling with the weight of the pathos that hung on it, "poor Doctor Butler has been compelled to sell his carriage horses." Here was a climax of apostolic destitution! Doubtless some of these distressed gentlemen were in debt, and unabled to fulfil their engagements, and did they experience the measnre which the Reverend Francis Lundy dealt out to Dodsworth? Were they thrown into goal by pitiless creditors? Has any one of them been treated by the laity as the laity are treated by the professors of the religion of meek patience and active charity?

Dodsworth's commitment for three months was in default of the payment of the 4s. 4d. with costs, making 12s. His wages were rated at 13*l.*, and the tax upon it was the sixtieth part, but the portion of his time which is taken from industry and given to the corruption of a prison is *one fourth!* His year's earnings are fixed at 13*l.*; he fails to pay the priest about the produce of six days' labour, and he is deprived of 90 days of liberty and industry. Is this the proportion of clerical vengeance to offence, as 90 is to 6? In the 90 days of Dodsworth's incarceration he would be at liberty to earn 3*l.* 5s. and the sum, in default of which he loses this fourth of a year's wages, is 4s. 4d. with 7s. 8d. costs. That of a poor man's liberty is thus assessed by the Yorkshire Justices at a shilling a week, or, letting Sundays pass for *dies non*, twopence a day. Any one who holds a penny-piece in his hand weighs the rate at which Magistrates value the liberty of the poor. For that bit of copper, which is flung so carelessly about, twelve hours of imprisonment is the equivalent in vengeance. How cheap in this rich country is the vindictive satisfaction. The Reverend Francis Lundy as he turns a shilling in his hand, may say, "Aha! for such as this I have a week of Jeremiah Dodsworth's liberty!' And indignation blazes up in Parliament when it is said that the aristocracy are deficient in sympathy with the poor, or consideration for their feeble circumstances; yet see how days of liberty are snatched from industry, and say what such prodigal punishment betokens. The personal liberty of a labourer is incomparably of more importance than the liberty of a Duke, for time is the labourer's estate, and to deprive him of the use of it, is not only to effect him with the disgrace, the demoralization, and the pains of imprisonment, but to deprive him of an opportunity of making profit of his industry, which can never be recovered. He suffers chagrin, probably corruption, and a loss not to be retrieved. Imprisonment of a labourer is fine and imprisonment together, supposing his condition is as good, his opportunities of employment as favourable when he comes out of goal as when he was flung into it, which cannot be the case. And yet we see in the imposition of fines (a *maximum* of which is fixed to spare the rich as well as a *minimum* preve ting a just apportionment to the means of the very poor) that the fortunes of the great are more considerately handled by the Legislature and the Magistracy than the liberty which is identical with the industry of the labouring poor. Who will believe that a man of ten thousand a-year obstinately refusing payment of 4s. 4d., or any other sum, to his parson, would be committed to the House of Correction for three months, yet to such a one the mischief would only be the privation of liberty for the term, while to Dodsworth is is that and a quarter's earnings, far more important to him than the loss of 2,500*l.* to the rich man, for out of the labourer's wages the provision for sickness and age is to be laid up. In defence of legislation, and administration of the laws, of excessive severity to the poor, it is said that the aristocracy are not cruel but inconsiderate—that they do not reflect on the grievance of impositions upon the weakness of poverty which seem light to wealth. But our answer to this is, that inconsiderateness is another term for indifference. Kindness is ever thoughtful. On the contrary, in thoughtlessness the aristocracy administer the relief of the poor, and in thoughtlessness they administer their punishments; and so their acts bearing the semblance of charity and their acts of chastisements are both cruel and malificent in their operation. More concern would introduce more wisdom and moderation in either administration.

It is especially remarkable that the 4d. in the pound of labourers' wages has been given to the clergy by the Legislature, while the earnings of trade and the professions have not been made liable to the same exaction. Why should a poor agricultural labourer be taxed a 60th of his little wages to the Church, while the large incomes of a Rothschild in commerce, a Scarlett at the bar, or a Halford in physic, are spared the impost? All these are labourers, but they are great instead of little labourers; and hence their immunities.

It is hardly necessary to announce that the Bill for staying actions for tithes instituted upon Lord Tenterden's act. has had the lot of measures for popular relief in the House of Mischief. The Chancellor seems to have invited this fate of the Bill, having very coolly observed:—

Would there be any great mischief in allowing the matter to stand as it was at present? Having brought in the Bill, would any harm result from postponing any further proceeding with respect to it until the next session of parliament? Those who were apprehensive that in the five or six intervening months the suits in question might be brought to a close, knew very little of the nature of our laws, or of the cumbrous proceedings which must be necessary. Nothing could be done before Michaelmas Term, (the 2d of November), and between that the probable opening of the next session, very slender progress could be made in any suit. So that, although he by no means regretted that the subject had attracted the attention of parliament, he thought it might perhaps be as well to wait, in order to see whether any legislature interference was advisable; and, if advisable, what course it would be expedient to pursue.

A ready commentary upon this was a petition presented to the Lords on Monday in favour of the Bill, from a solicitor employed for no less than one thousand defendants in one parish! Even the *Globe* remarks:—

We fear that by permitting the suits to go on, the difficulty of doing justice in the next session will be increased. Although no actual steps can be taken till November, the parties will make preparations for actual steps, and the defendants must make preparations by collecting evidence and otherwise for their defence, unless they choose to be taken unprepared—and thus additional expenses are heaped on those already incurred. These expenses must be ultimately borne by some parties—if by the plaintiffs, there will be great injustice in adding to the *ex post facto* law which deprives men of legal rights which they had prepared to enforce, the burthen of the expenses incurred in the attempt; if by the defendants, the final accommodation will be deprived in great part of its healing nature.—*Examiner. Sept.* 1.

MARSHAL NEY.

"It is well known with what extraordinary energy and power he manœuvred large masses of soldiers, and brought them to bear upon the enemy. Bold and impetuous when he led his troops to a charge, still he evinced the most imperturbable coolness and presence of mind. Many persons, dazzled by the splendour of his extraordinary courage, have overlooked his other qualities as a commander; but they who have served under him will relate other things of him than those [illegible] bursts of enthusiastic valour by which the com- [illegible] to the most shot, unmoved by the most terrific discharges of artillery, by the balls which dealt death and destruction around him. Ney appeared unconscious of the danger,—he seemed as if he bore a charmed life. This calm rashness, which twenty years of peril did not overcome gave to his mind that freedom of thought, that promptitude of decision and execution, so necessary amid the complicated manœuvres of war and battle. This surprised the officers under his command still more than that courage of action in which they all shared. One of the latter, a man of tried valour, asked him one day if he had ever been afraid; thus summing up in a single word that profound indifference to danger, that forgetfulness of death, that tension of mind, and that mental labour so necessary to a general-in-chief upon the field of battle. 'I have never had time,' was the marshal's reply. This indifference, however, did not prevent him from noticing in others those slight shades of weakness from which very few soldiers are wholly exempt. An officer was one day making a report to him; a cannon-ball passed so close to them, that the officer bent his head as if by instinct to avoid it; nevertheless, he continued his report without betraying any emotion 'Very well,' said the marshal; 'but another time don't make so low a bow.'"

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"Warring only with armies, and respecting the inhabitants of the countries through which he passed, and whom he considered already unfortunate enough in having the territories they inhabited made the seat of war, the marshal defended such countries against the wants of his soldiers, and the injustice of their own rulers. Inexorable towards those who took advantage of the disorder of conquest to oppress the natives, he was more than once obliged to exercise the utmost vigilance, and display a necessary severity in repressing such abuses. Not that such things were of frequent occurrence. Honor and delicacy generally accompanied the French armies; and if complaints were sometimes made, it was because they who bear the burdens of war are apt to exaggerate their sufferings, often increased by the avidity and selfishness of their own rulers. Doubtless there are many extortions which cannot be avoided. The soldier is a burden to the individual upon whom he is billeted; detachments sometimes pilfer rations from the villages in which they are quartered; and vanguards now and then take a few heads of cattle from the owners. But this is merely striking the surface of the water; the rulers of these countries alone draw it off—war offers them none but lucky chances. They impose contributions and shamelessly rob those whose interests they are bound to defend. If complaints are made—if there is any deficiency in the supplies, the enemy is then to bear the blame;—the enemy has given orders which must be obeyed. It is till worse when a country passes under a new domination. Some of the former rulers cloak their own robberies under an exaggeration of the burdens they have borne; others magnify these burdens in order to obtain indemnities. And in justice we must add, that if exactions which the French officers had not made, were sometimes imputed to them, they were, on the other hand, often taxed with spoliations of which they were really guilty. But in such cases, punishment never failed to overtake the offending parties, no matter who they were. A general officer, whose opinions on the rights of conquest were such as to remove more than ordinary scruples, had appropriated to his own use two horses which had struck his fancy. The peasant to whom they belonged, and whose whole fortune they constituted, complained to Ney. The marshall, in a severe and peremptory order, commanded that they should forthwith be returned to the owner. The officer at first refused. He next endeavoured to substitute a couple of bad horses for the valuable ones he had taken; then, altering his mind, he complained of the harshness of the marshal's order. 'If my order appears strange to you,' wrote Ney, 'what must I think of your obstinacy in keeping that which does not belong to you? Your mode of acting does not suit me, and I have applied for your recall. You will no doubt be soon removed to another division; but, in the meantime, you must restore the horses.' The following will give an idea of the severity with which the marshal visited these shameful robberies. It is a letter which he addressed to another general officer, who was apt to forget the difference between that which did, and that which did not belong to him, but who in other respects was an able and valuable officer. 'I cannot but express to you, my dear general, my surprise at your now stating that it was only at St. John's, on your march upon Salzburg, that your secretary left you to negotiate the Botzen Bills; whereas, at Greusbranth, you pledged your word of honour to me that you would remit seventy-five thousand francs to the paymaster (being the amount of these bills, together with the sums you received in cash,) the moment your aide-de-camp returned, who had left Botzen for Basle You have not answered the letter which I requested General Dutaillis to write to you on this subject; and you avoided seeing me when you passed through Clagenfurth. All this justifies my suspecting your good faith until I am certain that you have fulfilled that which is most sacred to a military man—I mean his word of honour. I have hitherto deferred laying the matter before the emperor, in consideration of the services you have rendered during the present campaign; and in the hope that you would not—to use your own words—destroy, for the sake of money, the good opinion which people ought to entertain of your delicacy. But I now declare to you, general, that I will lay the whole affair before his majesty, unless, in six days from the present date, you fulfil your promise, either by paying in the sum, or by sending to the *caisse* your acknowledgment for the amount. I beg also to inform you, that your name is upon the list of gratuities granted by the emperor; that your gratuity amounts to eight thousand florins; and that this sum shall be carried to your account as part of the payment which you are bound to make. These two generals were thus forced to disgorge their plunder: and neither forget or forgave Ney's share in the transaction. The one shewed his recollection of it in the field of battle; and the other during Ney's trial."

One of his dashing exploits is thus related:—

"Ney had seen with indignation the enemy sally forth from their ramparts, crown a redoubt erected in haste, and brave the efforts of French soldiers. The corps-de-siege was composed of troops partly from the army of the Rhine, and partly from that of Sambre-et-Meuse. Anxious to shew the former how to fight, he assembled a few dragoons, saw that the horses were rough-shod, so that they could not slide upon the ice, and begged a few voltigeurs from the chef-de-battaillon Molitor. 'I am going,' he said 'to shew you a trick, after the manner of Sambre-et-Meuse.' Having put his voltigeurs in motion, they attacked the redoubt in front, whilst he got on the other side and br[illegible] up his dragoons against the pass it defended. [illegible] latter hesitated and dared not follow hi[illegible] penetrated alone into the redoubt. S[illegible] enemy, single-handed, he cut his [illegible] recrossed the ditch, and escap[illegible] balls but he received a wo[illegible] which was increased [illegible] species of lockjaw [illegible] desponding; [illegible] he endured, he refused all surgical aid. His friend[illegible] uneasy at the strange turn his disorder had taken, [illegible] upon an expedient to bring him to himself. Having assembled the musicians and young girls of the village, with Kleber and the representative Merlin at their head, they all went in procession to Ney's quarters, and danced the farandoll round his bed. The noise was at first unpleasant to him, but by degrees he joined in the hilarity it occasioned. He then laughed at his gloomy thoughts, and gave up his arm to the surgeons; his only uneasiness being now about the length of time his cure would take—his only anxiety that of knowing how soon he should be able to return and face the enemy. Being informed that he had been appointed general of brigade, this promotion was only a source of uneasiness to him. He did not think, he had done enough to merit that rank, and wished to leave it to those who, as he said, had better claims than his. In vain were his scruples laughed at—in vain was he urged to accept the promotion; it was impossible to shake his resistance or overcome his modesty."

Ney was frequently and severely wounded—a fate which gentlemen who storm redoubts by themselves are most likely to encounter. On an another occasion he was taken prisoner.

"The French hussars had forced an Austrian column to lay down their arms, but were still stopped by a line of sharpshooters. Anxious to disperse the latter, and drive them from the heights they employed a field-piece to effect this. The Blankestein hussars, perceiving this fault, hastened to take advantage of it, and returned to the charge supported by the Coburg dragoons. The troops advanced on both sides, fought round the gun, and both parties struggled for it as the prize to be won. The ground was bad and the numbers of the Austrians very superior; but Ney succeeded in throwing their ranks into confusion, and they gave way. The French were now in hopes that they would be unable to return to the attack, and were congratulating themselves on their victory when fresh squadrons came up to the assistance of the Austrians. The republicans were now broken in their turn, and it was in vain for Ney to resist the torrent which swept his forces along. His horse fell and rolled with him into a ravine. He was covered with bruises and blood; and, to complete his disaster, his sword snapped in twain. The enemy surrounded him and he had no further hope of escape. He resisted nevertheless; for he perceived the fourth about to make a fresh charge, and he was anxious to give them time to come to his assistance. He therefore used the stump of his sword, struck, parried, and kept in check the crowd that pressed upon him. Such a struggle could not last long;—the ground was slippery, Ney's foot slid, he fell to the ground and the Austrians succeeded in seizing him. He was thus made prisoner, and conveyed to Giessen. The fame of his capture had preceded him thither, and every one was eager to behold a man whose deeds seemed fabulous. The women, more particularly, could not imagine how he had dared to resist a whole squadron, and, for a time, with some appearance of success. As they were taking him to head quarters, through a by-street, these fair admirers of courage begged that he might be led through the public square. 'Really,' said an Austrian Officer, annoyed at their importunity, 'one would suppose that he was some extraordinary animal.' 'Extraordinary, indeed!' replied one of the ladies 'since it required a whole squadron of dragoons to take him.' This sally put every one in good humour, and each yielded to the admiration which Ney's heroism inspired; some among the fair Germans calling to mind his valour on one occasion—others the humanity and disinterestedness with which he always treated the people he conquered. Ney was received at the Austrian head-quarters in a manner worthy of his high reputation. Each condoled with him on his mishap, and on the vicissitudes of war. But the conversation soon turned on battles and military manœuvres; and the prisoner was discussing each general's share of merit, when he perceived his horse, with an Austrian upon its back. The animal seemed weak, lazy, and obstinate; in spite of the spur, it would not advance. Ney exclaimed against the awkwardness of the rider, and was answered by a joke about the worthlessness of the animal. An officer jestingly proposed to purchase it; and its points and capabilities seeming matter of doubt, Ney approached it. 'I will shew you, said he, 'the value of my horse. An opening was immediately made; Ney sprang upon the saddle, and taking the direction of the French army, soon left in the rear those who accompanied or followed him. The horse which had appeared so powerless to the Austrians, carried him off like the wind, and he was near escaping; but the trumpets sounded, and the heavy and light cavalry rode off, and soon stopped up every issue. Ney then turned back, and with equal celerity reached the spot where the Austrian general stood aghast. 'Well, gentlemen,' he said, "what think you of the animal now! Is he not worthy of his master!" Their scattered squadrons sufficiently proved the affirmative. A little confused at their mistake, they henceforth guarded their prisoner more carefully, and took care not to jest again about his horse."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT.

(By a Correspondent.)

REMARKS ON A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED "A BRIEF INQUIRY INTO THE TRUE AWARD OF AN EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN THE NATION AND ITS CREDITORS, WITH TABLES. BY THE HON. JOHN STUART WORTLEY."

The author of this pamphlet argues in favour of what is most certainly a true and sound principle, it being clearer than light that if we claim compensation for paying a debt in good money that was contracted in bad, we must likewise make compensation for paying a debt in bad money that was contracted in good; and, therefore, if, notwithstanding the repeated and solemn engagements that the Bank should resume cash payments, [illegible] still claim compensation for paying dividends in sound metallic currency on that part of the debt that was contracted in a d[illegible] currency, we must also, on the [illegible] compensation for having, during [illegible] the dividends in a depreciated currency, that part of the debt which was contracted in [illegible] metallic currency, [illegible] weights now [illegible] abomination [illegible]

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ears, from 1800 to 1819, are nearly all erroneous, nd all his calculations being founded on these prices of gold, must necessarily be erroneous also. He seems to have laboured under difficulty when he came to a year in which no price of gold was quoted; but this in reality presented no obstacle, because the depreciation of Bank paper affected the price of silver in the same manner as the price of gold, and therefore, as when there was no price of gold, there was yet always a price of silver, all the author had to do was to take the price of silver, and this would have given him a price of gold quite near enough for all pratical purposes. There is yet a method to pursue when the price of gold is wanting, and the price which gold would obtain, if there were any for sale in the market, may always be inferred from the course of exchange on foreign parts, particularly on Paris. These methods were pursued by Joseph Durham in his letter of the 11th of April, 1821. He first states the average price of gold, year by year, then makes an average of the whole period, and then verifies all his statements by making an average of the course of exchange on Paris, and it is remarkable how the average price of gold coincides with the average course of exchange; and this shows the sound and accurate views of the Bullion Committee in 1810, who inferred the depreciation of the bank-note, not only from the high price of gold, but from the low rate of the foreign exchanges. "Joseph Durham" seems to have bestowed a great deal of labour on the subject, and has placed it in various points of view.

To proceed: the author's tables are constructed on a wrong principle. In estimating the loss to the old stock-holder, he reckons compound interest at 3 per cent., but it being well known that the average rates of interest at which the public loans were negotiated during the war somewhat exceeded 5 per cent., and that the average rate of interest on private securities during the same period was probably 7 per cent., and it being, therefore, clear that the difference between what the old fundholder actually received and what was his due, might, if he had received it, have been employed by him at 5 per cent.; so will it follow that the author ought to have reckoned at 5 per cent., and not at 3 per cent. compound interest.*

The tables are, we think, wrongly constructed in another way. What is the fact as regards the old fundholder? From 1800 to 1819 he suffered loss by his dividends being in a depreciated currency; but in 1819, when the currency was restored to its ancient integrity, this loss stopped and proceeded no further; the true method, therefore, is, after having taken an account of the total loss of the old fundholder up to 1819, to convert this loss into an annuity.

In 1819, when the currency was restored to its original sound condition, the loss of the state began on that part of the debt which was contracted during the depreciation; but this loss resolved itself into the payment of an additional annuity—that is, in paying the same nominal amount in money of greater value, and this is equivalent to an additional annuity, and therefore the facts of the case clearly show that the loss to the state on the resumption of cash payments was the additional annuity which it had to pay on that part of the debt which was contracted during the depreciation of the currency. If this annuity amount to more than the annuity before alluded to of the old fundholder, then the state, upon the whole matter, is a loser; and if it amount to less, then the state upon the whole matter is a gainer; and it being clear, lay it as we will, that the annuity of the old fundholder is greater than the additional annuity of the state, so will it follow that upon the whole matter the state is a gainer.

This method will show the account exactly as it stood in 1819, but it will not show the account as it stands at present, because since that period there have been various reductions of interest on the funded debt, and the interest on Exchequer-bills has also been reduced. Now, these reductions will not affect that part of the account which relates to the loss of the old fundholder, because this loss occurred, and was fixed and determined, antecedent to these reductions, and can, therefore, never be diminished by a subsequent reduction of interest which affects all fundholders alike; but will affect the account as regards the loss of the state, and this loss is diminished by the reduction of interest on a portion of the debt which was contracted during the depreciation of the currency, all which is clear; because, if you take away all the interest, you take away all the grievance; and therefore, if you take away part of the interest, you take away part of the grievance.

As the whole account came to a fixed determinate point in 1819, that all further loss to the fundholder then ceased, and that the loss of the state then commenced, it is quite unnecessary, unless the state have an intention to make compensation to the fundholder, and pay the balance that is due to him, to carry on the acoount of compound interest beyond that period, because, though the state has since 1819 paid sums to the new fundholder, which, if they had remained in its hands, would have ac- mulated at compound interest, yet having ne- in 1819 to pay the old fundholder, whose d also have accumulated at compound ident that if the whole account be sent period, the state will now nce than in 1819.

akes the price of gold the loss to the the loss to the we have and

1821, after having stated the price of gold, year by year, makes an average of the whole period and takes this as the basis of his operations; and "Hermes" in his letter to *The Times* of the 16th of May, in the present year, also takes the average price as the basis of his operations; they agree therefore in principle, and if their results are different, this arises from two causes. First, that "Durham" takes the debt as it stood in 1819, whereas "Hermes" takes the debt as it stood in January 1833. Second, "Durham" in his statement takes in only the funded debt, whereas "Hermes" takes in the whole of the debt, both funded and unfunded. Both, therefore, adopt the same principle; but applying this principle to different materials, they of course arrive at different results. By adopting the principle laid down by them, the whole affair becomes very short and simple, and may be comprised in a sheet of writing paper, and all tables are unnecesary.

As to the question, whether the operation ought to be carried on according to the price of gold, year by year, or according to the average price of the whole period, many reasons may be urged in favour of the latter method.

1. Gold, throughout the whole period, fluctuated greatly in price, not only from year to year, but also during the same year. It fluctuated, but in final result advanced from 1800 to 1803 inclusive. It was steady during 1804 and 1805, but lower than during the former period. During 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809, it fluctuated, but was altogether higher than during the former period. During 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, it fluctuated greatly, but was altogether higher than at any antecedent period. During 1815 it fluctuated greatly. From that time to 1819 gold still fluctuated, but was lower in pric- than during the former periods. This is the result of the whole matter:—From 1800 to 1803, inclusive, the average price of gold was 4*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per ounce; from 1804 to 180?, inclusive, it was 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per ounce; from 1808 to 1811, inclusive, it was 4*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per ounce; from 1812 to 1815, inclusive, it was 5*l.* 0*s* 7*d.* per ounce; from 1816 to 1819, inclusive, it was 4*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* per ounce; and the average price of the whole period from 1800 to 1819, inclusive, was 4*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per ounce.

We see, therefore, that gold fluctuated greatly; and in an article which greatly fluctuates, it clearly is the safest way to take the average price; but when the advance or decline is steady and progressive, it is perhaps the safest way to take the price year by year,

2. Every cause must have time to operate, and though it is certain that if, with various fluctuations, the average price of gold during a certain reasonable determinate period should be higher than during another period of the like duration, the prices of c ommodities, all other circumstances remaining the same, will be higher in one period than the other; yet it is against all fact and reason to suppose that commodities are affected all at once and instantly by a variation in the price of gold, and that, because gold rises 5 per cent., corn and other commodities will immediately rise 5 per cent.

3. The average price of gold clearly and correctly designates the loss of the old fundholder from 1800 to 1819. In consequence of the fluctuations in the price of gold, his position also fluctuated, and the result of a fluctuating position can only be determined by an average.

For these reasons it appears to us that the account is best stated according to the average price of gold; but if others should be of opinion that it ought to be stated according to the price year by year, we have no objection, because, state it which way you will, the result always will be that the public creditors have been injured, and that the state gains more by having paid the old creditor from 1800 to 1819 in a depreciated currency, than it loses or can lose by paying in a sound currency the dividends on that part of the debt that was contracted from 1800 in a depreciated currency; and as there is, we believe, no intention on the part of the state to pay the difference, it matters very little whether we make out the accounts upon one principle or the other.

The author is in great care and trouble lest the operations of the sinking fund should disturb the result of his calculations; but the whole thing is very simple, and the operations of the sinking fund have, in reality, nothing to do with the matter; for let a man in 1800 hold 2,000*l.* stock, let him year by year sell 100*l.* of this stock to the sinking fund, and in 1819 the whole will be gone, but throughout the whole period the sinking fund will have paid him for this stock in a depreciated currency, and therefore he will have suffered the same injustice, and sustained precisely the same loss, as if he had retained the stock, and received the dividend throughout the whole period in a depreciated currency.—*Times, Sept.* 16.

THE FREE CHASSEURS OF POLAND.

(From the *Monthly Magazine.*)

At the first signal given by the brave spirit of Poland for their gallant struggle, Julius Malachowski's proud heart beat high with joy, and instantly responded to the cry. Living at the time in the town of Konskia, the residence of this truly illustrious family, he immediately organized the national guard. Then recurring to his favorite tastes, he conceived the idea of forming two battalions, which he named the Free Chasseurs. They were composed of the best shots in the country, and were organized and equipped at his own expense. These two battalions soon became the terror of the Muscovites. Woe to the corps who passed within the range of these riflemen, whose aim was as prompt as it was deadly. At each nightly bivouac more than one Russian officer was unable to answer to the roll-call, for these men were never known to miss those whom they had singled out. This adventurous kind of war was what Malachowski preferred; his romantic heart panted for nocturnal surprisals, sudden attack, and combats in which valour supplied the place of numbers. proud as intrepid, he could ill brook the regular e in which discipline neutralizes individual darloved and courted danger as an enthusiast. exploits that distinguished his short marked by his extraordinary cha-

Pulawy. It was at the mo- Kreutz had just cross- eruption into the the environs of

upon Pulawy, ordered Colonel Lagowski, of the 2d Cavalry, to prepare an expedition against Pulawy, where there was a regiment of Russian Dragoons, Well informed as to the enemy's position, Lagowski selected 100 horsemen, under the command of Major Weilharki, and 100 of the Free Chasseurs, led by Julius Malachowski; and on the 26th of February, at 10 in the morning, he directed this force from the village of Lagora upon Pulawy. By 11 o'clock they were already on the banks of the Vistula, opposite to Wlossoloice, near the residence of the "Garde Forestier." In order to surprise the enemy here, the Polish detachments separated from Malachowski, who was ordered to advance, under cover of the brushwood, as far as the Dutch farm of Pulawy, and to delay his attack upon the chateau until the Polish horsemen should have opened their fire. The principal effort was directed against the stables, in which the enemy's Dragoons were collected in great force. Scarcely had the fusilade commenced, when Malachowski and his Chasseurs were before them. Blockaded in their stables, the Russian Dragoons sustained the assault, and kept up a galling fire upon the assailants from the roof and windows. Resolving to terminate the affair by a dash, Malachowski rushes upon the principal gate, that was strongly barricaded, forces it, and bursts into the stables. The sight of one of his bravest officers cut down at his side does not stop him; he charges the Russians home, who struck with such daring intrepidity, threw down their arms, and surrenderd at discretion. 122 horses fell into the hands of the Poles, who made 260 prisoners, among whom where the Russian captain Sakinin, and 4 of his officers. The enemy lost 39 killed, the Poles only 5. This brilliant expedition gained Malachowski the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the cross of the Polish order of Merit. But the young hero was not long fated to enjoy his well-merited honours. After the battle of Grochow, Field Marshal Niebitsch having made a movement to cross the Vistula, Sierawski's corps was detached to dispute the passage, or at least to annoy him in the construction of the bridges and boats necessary for the operation. During the whole of this month, in which the belligerent forces confined themselves to a *guerre de partisan* and countermarches, Julius Malachowski gave not the enemy a moment's rest. At night, when others gave themselves up to repose, throwing himself into a boat with some of his followers, he continually annoyed the Russian bivouacs, surprised their detached corps, and spread terror throughout their cantonments. Then succeeded the victory of Dobré, where the star of Skrznecki, so brilliant at its rising, in one day changed the face of affairs. The Poles, in their turn, became the assailants, and pursued the Russian army under the very walls of Liedlee. Diebitsch was in his turn reduced to act upon the defensive, and renounced the passage of the Vistula. Sierawski's corps found itself in consequence enabled to advance. The general had orders to pass the Vistula and to second the operations of Dwernicki, who was advancing upon Volhynia. Sierawski obeyed, but on his arrival in the vicinity of the enemy, he found himself opposite to a force four times more numerous than his own. Unawed by this immense disproportion, he nevertheless attacked, but, in spite of the valour and the ardour of his young troops, he was soon obliged to sound a retreat. Driven from a forest that had for some time sheltered him, the Poles were on the point of being surrounded and made pisoners, when Major Wielkaski with some subdivisions of cavalry, and Julius Malachowski with his Chasseurs, arrived to their assistance. A panic had seized the troops of Sierawski, and Malachowski with his military *coup d'œil*, convinced that victory was out of the question, sought at least to lessen the disasters of a defeat, and devoted himself to destruction to save the army.

Alone with his Free Chasseurs, covering the retreat of his brothers in arms, they showed an imposing front to the enemy, and kept him off by a well-sustained and murderous fire. Sustaining thus for several hours the retrograde movements, he enabled Sierawski's corps to reach Kasimierz. Although this position was totally unprovided with facilities for retreat, Malachowski proposed, nevertheless, to defend it, so much did his daring mind delight in exploits that appeared impossible. However, the enemy having on the following day again shown himself, the young hero once more resumed his desperate service of covering the retreat. Occupying the defiles with his Chasseurs and sithe-beares, he maintained his ground from 9 in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening and strewed the field of battle with the Russian slain. This heroic resistance gave Sierawski time to effect the passage of the Vistula in safety, and to carry off his artillery and baggage. Throughout this memorable day Malachowski was constantly seen in the front ranks, firing himself with his double barrelled rifle, and never missing a shot; but when the cartridges of his brave riflemen were exhausted, and the Russians, always gaining ground, were within a few paces of him, then blazed up the soul of the hero. With a convulsive emotion he seized the sithe of a Soldier just fallen by his side, and, rushing upon the barbarous foe, "Comrades" he exclaimed, "follow me; it was with this arm that Kosciuszke fought and conquered!" Faithful to the voice of their commander, they, to a man, rushed forward, and closing, fought hand to hand with the enemy. The Russians, astonished at such daring intrepidity, began to give ground. Malachowski erect in the thickest of their ranks, wielding his murderous sithe, now red with gore, looked like the angel of death mowing down all around him! Success had already manifested itself for this desperate onslaught of the Free Chasseurs, when two balls struck their noble leader at the same moment—one in the mouth, and the other in the breast. He found the end that he had coveted, upon the field of battle against the enslavers of his country!

At the age of 29 thus perished the hero. With one of those countenances beautiful as the creations of Grecian art, dark lustrous eyes, sparkling with the love of glory, with a tall and graceful figure. Malachowski was one of tho-e types of men that do honour to the creation. His character, like his form, was cast in an antique mould; a hero of modern times, he would have been equally so in the most splendid periods of Greece and Rome—noble Malachowski! when he perished in the defiles of Kasimierz. Poland was yet free. Ere he resigned himself to his glorious rest, he was at least enabled to cherish some sweet, but alas! vain illusions.

Malachowski's death was the subject of general mourning; the public papers at Warsaw long dwelt upon it. The barbarians themselves, unable to refuse homage to his undaunted nature, rendered funeral honours to the Polish martyr.—*Times, Sept.* 12.

STEAM TRIP TO WINDSOR.

On Saturday morning at 10 minutes before 11, a steam carriage, constructed by Colonel Macerone and Mr. Squire, started from the wharf, No. 19, at Paddington, with a view of running to Windsor and back. The carriage contained, includiug Colonel Macerone, Mr. Squire, who guided it, and two working engineers, one to look after the fire behind, and one riding on the box before, 11 persons, and might weigh about and a half. The

ning about in the neighbourhood of Paddington for some time; and therefore, on leaving the yard, excited no great attention. As it went down the Edgeware-road, and as it got into the great high road, the people became more interested in the novelty, and numbers stopped or ran to the windows to see a carriage running without horses. It was accompanied on horseback by Mr. Ogle, a gentleman well known as having invented at steam-boiler which he has applied to locomotive carriages with considerable success. He kept up with the steam-carriage about 20 minutes, when, being satisfied by what he saw that this was likely to be a successful experiment, and finding that it would breathe his horse to gallop on, he gave up, and left it to pursue its way unattended. The carriage stopped at Turnham-green to take in water, which, as there was no contrivance for accelerating the operation, took up six minutes. It again stopped about six miles further on, for the same purpose, and was delayed seven minutes. On reaching a place called Middle-bridge, about a mile on the London side of Colnbrook, the road, precisely on the rise of the bridge, had recently been covered four inches deep with loose stones, and the steam not being at the moment very strong, owing to a little negligence on the part of the stoker, the carriage stopped. She steam was, in fact, not sufficiently powerful to make the carriage overcome the obstacle, and it was not without the assistance of the gentlemen in it that it was got over the bridge. We believe that the very bad state of the road at that point, and the negligence alluded to, accounted for the delay; for at every other hill in its progress it ascended without difficulty. The delay here was 17 minutes. Again, before reaching Windsor, the carriage was stopped to take in more water, and get the fire in good order, which caused a considerable delay. There were one or two other trifling stoppages afterwards on the road, and, including them all, the carriage reached the New Inn, at Windsor, in 2 hours and 56 minutes. Including stoppages it went at the rate of nearly 8 miles an hour; excluding the stoppages, it travelled at the rate of 12 miles an hour. The time was carefully marked between the mile-stones, and it was found that the speed was at the rate of 10, 12, 13, 11, and at one time 14 miles per hour. After remaining at Windsor for 1 hour and 46 minutes, where the carriage attracted great attention, it was again started for London, and set off in grand style. Several gentlemen on horseback accompanied it, and expressed their admiration at its velocity. It was soon found, however, that proper precautions had not been used at Windsor to keep up the fire, and clear out the fire-place, and before reaching the first halting-place the fire got low, and the steam diminished much in power. Nevertheless, the carriage ran on at the rate of 7, 8, and 9 miles per hour, and, notwithstanding sundry stoppages to take in water, as well as on account of little accidents, chiefly owing to a want of care on the part of the workmen, it reached Hammersmith on its way back to London about half-past 6, when the hind axletree broke, and its further progress was suddenly arrested. The steam, which at the last, halting-place had been well got up, was immediately let off, and the rush started and alarmed the people in the neighbourhood, who were unacquainted with its effects. This was indeed rather a striking scene, for care was taken the instant the carriage stopped to rake the fire out in the road, which, with the crowd, and the escaping steam, caused general astonishment, and perhaps a little fright. With this exception, we are bouud to say that no carriage could be less alarming or more safe. Even the breaking of the axletree caused no concussion, and the passengers alighted without the least hurry or injury. We scarcely ever rode in an easier-going vehicle; its motion was a perfect luxury compared to the motion of a city omnibus. Except when the carriage was at rest, and when the machinery was worked to get up the fire, which occasioned a jarring, there was no unpleasant noise, or heat whatever. If to those who rode in it the carriage was comfortable, we can only say that it gave no annoyance to those who were in its vicinity. There was no smoke, because the fuel was coke. There was no escape of steam, and the noise did not exceed that made by a common cart when rapidly driven. Some few horses in carriages—amongst others, two in the carriage of the Duke of Argyll—and in stage-coaches, and other vehicles, were a little shy and startled; but the majority of those who passed by the steam carriage on the road were unaffected by the noise. Along the whole line, both going and coming, the people ran into the streets, or to the windows, eager to get a sight of the carriage, and on several occasions persons waved their hats, or cheered as it passed. The carriage with which this trip was made consisted of an open chariot placed before a steam boiler. The merit of the invention consists, we understand, in the boiler. The engine of course, is of the high pressure kind, and has generally been worked at the pressure of 150lb. to the square inch; but on the trip to Windsor the pressure was not equal to that. The whole of the machinery except the boiler and fire place, which are behind the chariot, is placed horizontally beneath the carriage, and between a strong frame of wood-work. The size of the whole is not greater that that of an omnibus, and the carriage is capable of being made ornamental. —*Observer.*

Some months ago one of the partners of an old and long since dissolved firm recollected that among the property of the company there was an estate in the south which had been taken, rather than nothing, for a bad debt, and that it lay somewhere near one of the regions lately become so famous for gold. The musty deed was looked upon and the land examined, when, sure enough, a mine was discovered upon it, of surpassing richness. As the best means of bringing the property into market a charter was obtained for a company, and the estate put in at the round sum of 500,000 shares of drs. 100 each. Lest 500,000 should prove an inadequate guess, the stock was chiefly distributed among family friends. Well, the work was commenced, and one stamping-machine was found to produce drs. 1,500 per day, with an expenditure of drs. 300, leaving a net profit of drs 1,200 a-day, A startling beginning; drs. 1,200 a-day is drs. 370,000 a-year, calculating six days to the week, which, by the way, is the mode of calculating which produces most gold from all mines. Then, it is only necessary to increase the number of stamping machines in order to double, treble, or quadruple the product. Four stamping machines operating at a clear profit of 1,200 dollars is drs. 5,000 a-day, more or less. We state the round numbers, for a few thousands any way are of no consequence in such a concern. Drs. 5,000 a-day is drs. 1,500,000 a year. We stop here. Others can calculate the effect of a still greater number of machines, and go on till numbers fail. Suffice to say, the shares are current at £500 each. —*New York Journal of Commerce.*